



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/714,207

11/17/2000

Yonatan Pesach Stern

24614

5096

7590
Martin D. MOYNIHAN
PRTSI, INC.
P.O. Box 16446
Arlington, VA 22215

10/25/2007

EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/25/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/714,207

Applicant(s)

STERN ET AL.

Examiner

Tran A. Quoc

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08/21/2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-19 and 21-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-4, 7-19, and 21-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 August 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is a **non-final** rejection in response to RCE/ Amendment filed on 08/21/2007. In Applicant's Response dated 8/21/2007, Applicant argues against all rejections set forth in the Office Action dated 2/21/2007. Claims 1, 3-4, 7-19 and 21-38 are pending; Claims 5-6 and 20 are previously canceled. Claim 2 is currently cancel. Claims 1, 19 and 23-25 are independent claims and amended; Effective filing date 11-07-2000 and priority date is 06-16-2000 (Olive Soft)

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/21/2007 has been entered.

Claim Objections

Claim 3 objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 3 objected to as being of improper dependent to a cancelled claim (i.e. claim 2 is currently cancel). Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claims Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 3-4, 7-18, 23-24, and 26-34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, because of the following:

As evidence of independent claims 1, and 23-24 recite the limitation "*prior knowledge*" in Pages 2 and 5-6 renders the claim indefinite. Since the current Application merely discloses, "*the XML format version of each entity preferably collects knowledge about the environment of the entity, such as information related to the section of the newspaper to which the entity belongs, the page on which the entity is located, the size of the entity, and the article(s) to which the entity is related.*" See current discloses at Page 16 Lines 10-15, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention.

In addition, claim 4 recites the limitation "*Markup language*" in Pages 2 renders the broader statement of the range/limitation, while claim 3 recites, "*Markup language is XML*", which renders the narrower statement of the range/limitation. A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not

Art Unit: 2176

clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim(s) 19-22, and 35-38 are directed to non-statutory subject matter. In the current application, Claim(s) 19-22, and 35-38 are directed to "A system for automatically publishing received data of a pre-existing newspaper, the newspaper in a computerized format, the system comprising:" This claimed subject matter lacks a practical application of a judicial exception (law of nature, abstract idea, naturally occurring article/phenomenon) since it fails to

produce a useful, concrete and tangible result. Specifically, the claimed subject matter does not produce a tangible result because the claimed subject matter fails to produce a result that is limited to having real world value rather than a result that may be interpreted to be abstract in nature as, for example, a thought, a computation, or manipulated data. More specifically, the claimed subject matter provides for a system for automatically publishing received data of a pre-existing newspaper. This produced result remains in the abstract and, thus, fails to achieve the required status of having real world value. Even though Claim 19 recites the phases "A system"; however, it is not clearly recites hardware/software, and the current Applicant specification discloses, "Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of a system according to the present invention for automatically publishing 20 data in a Web page format" - See Applicant specification Fig. 1 and Page 9, lines 19-20. This produced result remains in the abstract and, thus, fails to achieve the required status of having real world value.

In the interest of compact prosecution, the application is further examined against the prior art, as stated below, upon the assumption that the applicants may overcome the above stated rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 7-9, 14-19, 23-29, 31, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Tyan et al. US Patent No. 5,893,127 - filed 11/18/1996 (hereinafter "Tyan"), in view of Bobrow et al. US Pub No. 2002/0029232 - filed 06/30/1995 (hereinafter "Bobrow").

Regarding independent claim 1 (as amended),

Tyan teaches:

obtaining a scanned representation of said newspaper, said representation preserving said layout,

(See Tyan Fig. 1 and also at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image. It is noted Fig 1. item 4-6 depict plurality of columns and item 7 depicts a graphic of an original printed document (i.e. newspaper).)

from said representation automatically analyzing newspaper to decompose the predetermined layout of each page of the newspaper in the original, existing format into said plurality of blocks,

(See Tyan Figs 5-6 and also Column 4 Lines 50-65 and Column 5, Lines 30-45, discloses Step S502 comprises process steps by which blocks in the image data are automatically detected and their locations with respect to the image are automatically identified. A "block" is a logically related group of image data and the results of block

Art Unit: 2176

segmentation according to step S502. As shown in FIG. 6, and with respect to original image data illustrated in FIG. 1, a first block 51 (BLK1 block 52 (BLK2) and so on.)

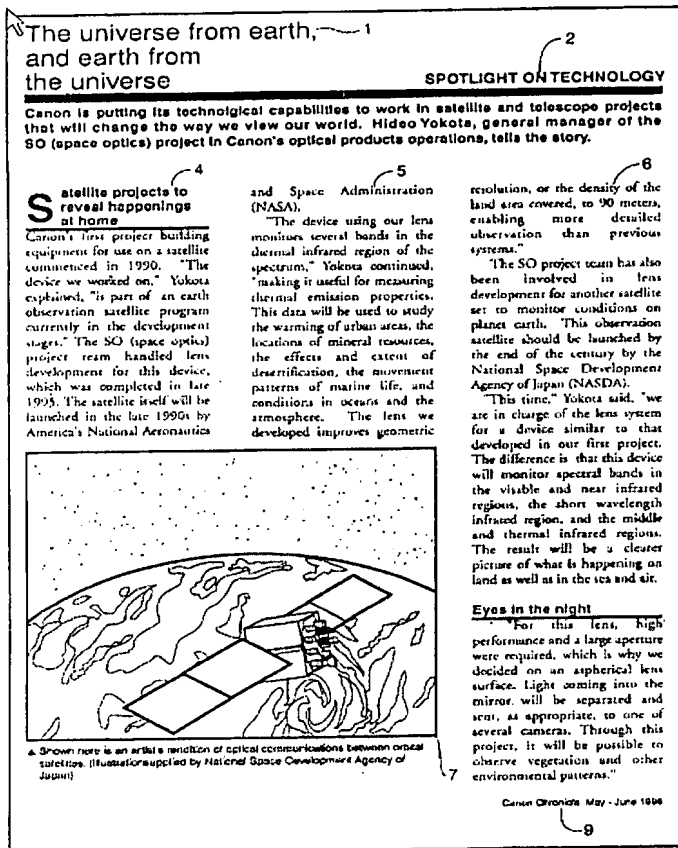


FIG. 1

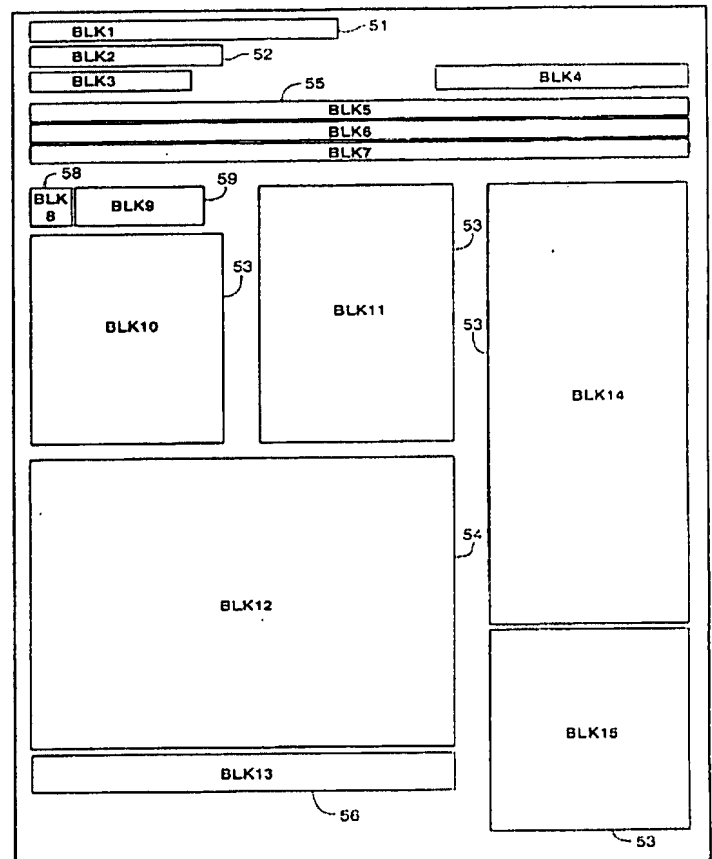


FIG. 6

In addition, Tyan does not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

each block representing an object;

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

said analyzing furthermore applying prior knowledge of newspaper structure and identify in at least one logical relationship between said blocks;

(See Tyan at the Abstract, teaches layout analysis is performed to identify layout relationships between the blocks based on the relative locations of the blocks in the bitmap image. Based on the layout relationships (i.e. prior knowledge), a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span data for each block is determined.)

converting each block to an internal publication format, said internal publication format identifying and preserving said internal structure of said blocks within said block(s), said internal publication format furthermore preserving said layout as a relationship between said blocks; said internal publication format furthermore preserving said logical relationship; and said internal publication format comprising a mark-up language to indicate said blocks and features of said internal structure.

(See Tyan at the Abstract, teaches layout analysis is performed to identify layout relationships between the blocks based on the relative locations of the blocks in the bitmap image. Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span data for each block is determined.

Also, see Tyan at Column 2, Lines 30-35, describes FIG. 1 depicts an original printed document 10 to be converted into HTML format (i.e. Mark-up format). Illustrated by reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 1 depicts an original printed document 10 to be

Art Unit: 2176

converted into HTML format. As shown in FIG. 1, the original document, has, among other features: title 1 in the upper left corner, subtitle 2 in the upper right corner, text columns 4, 5 and 6, picture 7 in the lower left corner, and footer 9 in the lower right corner.

In addition, Tyan does not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

Block(s) representing object (s);

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

rendering said internal publication format to incorporate said blocks, said layout and respective internal structures and said logical relationship in the final publication format.

(See Tyan at Column 4, Lines 30-45, discloses the steps of generation of HTML file based on a bitmap image according, wherein a bitmap image is obtained, such as by scanning or retrieval, and segmented into blocks. The location of each block is determined, each block is analyzed in preparation for insertion into an HTML file, and layout analysis is performed to identify layout relationships between the blocks based on the relative locations in the bitmap image. Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span for each block is determined, blocks are reordered if needed, and an HTML file is generated based on block type and column and row span information for the blocks.

Also, see Tyan at column 1 Line 40→ Column 2 Line 10, describes to display the HTML file and the downloaded image files, the browser relies on HTML commands embedded in the HTML for authoring the visually appealing and useful web pages.

It is noted the claimed **the final publication format** is the same as the HTML format for HTML for authoring the visually appealing and useful web pages as describes by Tyan.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor's block, to include a means of each block representing an object as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Regarding independent claim 19, (as amended)

is directed a system to perform the method of claim 1 which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In addition, Tyan teaches:

Markup distiller module,

(See Tyan at Column 4 Lines 40→ Column 5, Line 5, discloses at step S502, blocks identification and segmentation, where blocks in the image data are automatically detected and their locations with respect to the image are automatically identified. For

Art Unit: 2176

example, text image data is often found within non-text image data, such as in the case of text labels within a line-art graphic. In such a situation, the text labels would be identified in the hierarchical tree as a child node of the parent block that contains the graphic. Hierarchical Tree data such as this is useful in subsequent processing steps so as to determine the relationship of each of the blocks. It is noted the claimed **Markup distiller module**, is equivalent to blocks identification and segmentation, where blocks in the image data are automatically detected and their locations with respect to the image are automatically identified as taught by Tyan, and because the current application specification recited, *"distiller module 18 preferably performs intelligent structure analysis, in order to be able to recognize and define the structures and objects contained in the newspaper data, particularly with regard to each page of the newspaper. Examples of such structures and objects include, but are not limited to, articles, advertisements, titles, and so forth."* See the current disclosure Page 11 Line 19→ Page 12 Line 5.)

In addition, Tyan teaches:

a publisher server

(See Tyan at Figs 20-21, teaches performing progressive transmission of document images from the perspective of a server workstation running the document search and retrieval system, and features and attributes of a document image are to be transmitted and/or displayed.)

Regarding independent claim 23, (as amended)

the rejection of method of claim 1 which cites above is fully incorporated and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In addition, Tyan teaches:

recognizing structural layout properties of the data in an original format;

(See Tyan Fig. 1 and also at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image. It is noted Fig 1. items 4-6 depict plurality of columns and item 7 depicts a graphic of an original printed document)

including determining visibility and overlap characteristics for each graphic element within said object;

(See Tyan at Column 2 Lines 20-30, discloses The term "horizontally adjacent," when used with respect to two image blocks, means a situation where the vertical extent of the two blocks overlap, or, equivalently, where a horizontal line can be found which will intersect both blocks.)

recognizing structural layout properties of the data in an original format;

(See Tyan at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image.)

In addition, Tyan does not expressly teaches, but Bobrow:

preparing a list of text and/or graphic elements for each object;

(See Bobrow at the Abstract and Table 1 Para 63, discloses each layout object identifies a structural element in a document such as text blocks, graphics, or halftones. Subsequently, the document search system computes a set of attributes for each of the identified layout objects.)

determining properties of each element,

(See Bobrow at the Abstract and Table 1 Para 63, discloses each layout object identifies a structural element in a document such as text blocks, graphics, or halftones. Subsequently, the document search system computes a set of attributes for each of the identified layout objects.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor's scanned-in document original format being preserved, to include a means of preparing a list of text and/or graphic elements for each object; determining properties of each element as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Regarding independent claim 24, (as amended)

the rejection of method of claims 1 and 23, which cite above, are fully incorporated and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 25, (as amended)

the rejection of method of claim 24 which cites above is fully incorporated and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 7, Tyan teaches:

wherein said layout is decomposed by classifying each block according to a category selected from the group consisting of an article, an advertisement, a picture not otherwise associated with said article or said advertisement, and general data;

(See Tyan Fig. 1 and also at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image. It is noted Fig 1. items 4-6 depict plurality of columns and item 7 depicts a graphic of an original printed document (i.e. newspaper).)

In addition, Tyan does not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

Block(s) representing object (s);

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor's block, to include a means of each block representing an object as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claim 8, Tyan teaches:

wherein said block is constructed in said converting from content

and at least one attribute of said object in said layout;

(See Tyan at the Abstract, teaches layout analysis is performed to identify layout relationships between the blocks based on the relative locations of the blocks in the bitmap image. Based on the layout relationships, a block type is determined for each block, column span and row span data for each block is determined.

In addition, Tyan does not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

Block(s) representing object (s);

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor's block, to include a means of each block representing an object as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence

Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claim 9, Tyan teaches:

wherein said block is composed of a plurality of primitives, each primitive containing a portion of content and an attribute.

(See Tyan Fig. 1 and also at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image of an original printed document (i.e. newspaper).)

In addition, Tyan does not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

Block(s) representing object (s);

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor's block, to include a means of each block representing an object as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the

layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claims 14-17,

the rejection of method of claim 23 which cites above is fully incorporated and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 18, Tyan teaches:

**creating a graphic block from a plurality of graphic elements;
creating a hierarchy of graphic blocks; and distributing text blocks in said
hierarchy of graphic blocks.**

(See Tyan Column 5, Lines 55-65, teaching the block(s) identification and segmentation where step S502 as shown in Fig. 6, comprises process steps by which blocks in the image data are automatically detected and their locations with respect to the image are automatically identified. A "block" is a logically-related group of image data, such as a region of consecutive paragraphs of text image data, a region comprising title image data, or regions comprising non-text image data such as graphical image data, line drawing image data, picture data, or tabular image data, block segmentation according to step S502 also generates hierarchical tree data by which the logical relationship of each block with respect to other blocks is identified)

Claims 26-29, Tyan teaches:

wherein said form of a newspaper comprises at least one property, said property selected from a group including multiple columns, titles, subtitles, images and image captions, wherein said blocks correspond to content items in said newspaper, and wherein said blocks comprise a part of a column or article in said newspaper, and wherein said block includes a text portion, such that it is related to the physical layout of said newspaper.

(See Tyan Fig. 1 and also at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image of an original printed document (i.e. newspaper).)

Claim 31, Tyan do not teach, but Bobrow teaches:

wherein said data comprises new data and archived data.

(See Bobrow Para 49, teaching computer system 110 can be linked to the internet via network 130, processor 114 can receive image data from other scanners, facsimiles, and memory storage devices located on the internet.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor teaching, to includes a means of said data comprises new data and archived data as taught by Bobrow; to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)).

Art Unit: 2176

Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claims 35-36,

are directed a system to perform the method of claim 31 which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 3-4, 10-13, 21-22, 30, 32-34, and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Tyan et al. US Patent No. 5,893,127 - filed 11/18/1996 (hereinafter "Tyan"), in view of Bobrow et al. US Pub No. 2002/0029232 - filed 06/30/1995 (hereinafter "Bobrow"), further in view of Alam et al. US006336124B1 filed 07/07/1999 (hereinafter "Alam").

Claim 3, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

wherein said mark-up language is XML;

(See Alam at Column 1, Line 5, teaching a printed document or of an Internet webpage. converting the paragraphs and tables to an intermediate format, and outputting the information into an output format. The input and output formats may be, for example, portable document format (PDF), rich text format (RTF), hypertext markup language (HTML) format with style sheets, tabular HTML, extensible markup language (XML), cascading style sheets (CSS), Netscape Layers, linked and separate pages, Tag Image File Format (TIFF) or any other image format such as graphics interchange format

(GIF), bit map (BMP), or Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG), formats generated by text and/or image authoring tools or applications, or any other suitable formats.

Also, it is noted the current application specification, recites, "mark-up language including, but not limited to, HTML (hypertext mark-up language) or VRML (virtual reality modeling language), dynamic HTML, XML (extensible mark-up language) or XSL (XML styling language), or related computer languages thereof, as well as to any collection of such documents reachable through one specific Internet address or at one specific World Wide Web site, or any document obtainable through a particular URL (Uniform Resource Locator)) see the current disclosure Page 6 Line 20 → Page 7 Line 5.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching of scanned-in document original format being preserved, and preparing a list of text and/or graphic elements for each object; determining properties of each element as taught by Alam, to substitute the HTML as taught by Taylor and Bobrow with XML of Alam to produce the same result, as evident the current Application specification recites, "*mark-up language including, but not limited to, HTML (hypertext mark-up language) or VRML (virtual reality modeling language), dynamic HTML, XML (extensible mark-up language) or XSL (XML styling language), or related computer languages thereof, as well as to any collection of such documents reachable through one specific Internet address or at one specific World Wide Web site, or any document obtainable through a particular URL (Uniform Resource Locator))* see the current disclosure Page 6 Line 20 → Page 7 Line 5.) and to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are

Art Unit: 2176

sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claim 4, Tyan teaches:

the final publication format is a markup language;

(See Tyan at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image.)

Claim 10, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

wherein each attribute is stored in an XML tag;

(See Alam at Column 7, Lines 5-30, and Column 2 Lines 25-35, discloses attribute is stored in an XML tag format.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching of scanned-in document original format being preserved, and preparing a list of text and/or graphic elements for each object; determining properties of each element, wherein each attribute is stored in an XML tag as taught by Alam, to substitute the HTML tag as taught by Taylor and Bobrow with XML tag of Alam to produce the same result, as

Art Unit: 2176

evident the current Application specification recites, "*mark-up language including, but not limited to, HTML (hypertext mark-up language) or VRML (virtual reality modeling language), dynamic HTML, XML (extensible mark-up language) or XSL (XML styling language), or related computer languages thereof, as well as to any collection of such documents reachable through one specific Internet address or at one specific World Wide Web site, or any document obtainable through a particular URL (Uniform Resource Locator)*) see the current disclosure Page 6 Line 20 → Page 7 Line 5.) and to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claim 11, Tyan teaches:

wherein at least one attribute describes a relationship between said primitives of said block.

(See Tyan at Column 1 Lines 5-15, discloses based on a scanned-in document image, with the HTML file in turn being used to generate a Web page that accurately reproduces the layout of the original input bitmap image.

Also, see Tyan at Column 5, Lines 20-30, discloses attribute describes a relationship between said primitives of said block(s).

In addition, Tyan and Alam do not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

Block(s) representing object(s);

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Alam and Taylor's block, to include a means of each block representing an object as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claim 12, Tyan and Bobrow do not expressly teach, but Alam teaches:

wherein said rendering said internal publication format is performed according to a type of hardware device for displaying the final publication formal.

(See Alam Column 20, Lines 55-60, and Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50, discloses rendering said internal publication format is performed according to a type of hardware device for displaying the final publication formal.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching, to includes a means of rendering said internal publication format is performed according to a type of hardware device for displaying the final publication formal as taught by Alam; to produce

a predictable result as evidence Alam discloses a document may be in a format suitable for display on a typical desktop or laptop monitor and it may be desirable to convert the document to another format suitable for display on, for example, internet connected televisions and/or portable devices such as cellular or wireless telephones, PDAs, pagers, and/or voice products. The different configuration requirements may be attributable to different display sizes and/or resolutions (see Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50)

Claim 13, Tyan and Bobrow do not expressly teach, but Alam teaches:

**wherein said rendering said internal publication format is performed
only after a query from a specific hardware device is received.**

(See Alam Column 20, Lines 5-15, discloses When computer system 2302 receives a request from an output device such as PDA 2308 to display a document supplied by server 2306, computer system 2302 may execute process 2500 for converting an input format document to an output format document.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching, to includes a means of rendering said internal publication format is performed only after a query from a specific hardware device is received as taught by Alam; to produce a predictable result as evidence Alam discloses a document may be in a format suitable for display on a typical desktop or laptop monitor and it may be desirable to convert the document to another format suitable for display on, for example, internet connected televisions

Art Unit: 2176

and/or portable devices such as cellular or wireless telephones, PDAs, pagers, and/or voice products. The different configuration requirements may be attributable to different display sizes and/or resolutions (see Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50)

Claims 21-22,

are directed a system to perform the method of claim 3 which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In addition, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

repository for storing said plurality of block(s), wherein each block features data in said XML format and an image of the data.

(See Alam at Column 7, Lines 5-30, and Column 2 Lines 25-35, discloses attribute is stored in an XML format.)

Also See Alam at the Abstract, teaching document in an input format to a document in a different output format is disclosed. The method generally comprises locating data in the input document, grouping data into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate format document, and converting the intermediate format document to the output format document using the intermediate format blocks.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching of scanned-in document original format being preserved, and preparing a list of text and/or graphic elements for each object; determining properties of each element, wherein repository for storing said plurality of block(s), wherein each block features data in said XML format

and an image of the data as taught by Alam, to substitute the HTML tag as taught by Taylor and Bobrow with XML tag of Alam to produce the same result, as evident the current Application specification recites, "*mark-up language including, but not limited to, HTML (hypertext mark-up language) or VRML (virtual reality modeling language), dynamic HTML, XML (extensible mark-up language) or XSL (XML styling language), or related computer languages thereof, as well as to any collection of such documents reachable through one specific Internet address or at one specific World Wide Web site, or any document obtainable through a particular URL (Uniform Resource Locator)*) see the current disclosure Page 6 Line 20 → Page 7 Line 5.) and to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)). Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63). In addition, Tyan and Alam do not expressly teach, but Bobrow teaches:

Block(s) representing object(s);

(See Bobrow at the Abstract, discloses the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Alam and Taylor's block, to include a means of each block representing an object as taught by Bobrow, to produce a predictable result as evidence Bobrow discloses the document images are sorted by segmenting each document image recorded in the memory into a set of layout objects (i.e. block(s)).

Art Unit: 2176

Where the layout object(s) identify structural element (s) in a document such as text blocks, graphics (see Bobrow at the Abstract, Para 22 and also at Table 1 Para 63).

Claim 30, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

wherein said blocks rendered in said final publication format may be viewed in an order defined by the user.

(See Alam Column 19, Lines 15-32, and also see Alam Column 20, Lines 5-15, teaching the reformat process using a graphical user interface, when computer system 2302 receives a request from an output device such as PDA 2308 to display a document supplied by server 2306, computer system 2302 may execute process 2500 for converting an input format document to an output format document.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching, to includes a means of rendering said blocks rendered in said final publication format may be viewed in an order defined by the user as taught by Alam; to produce a predictable result as evidence Alam discloses a document may be in a format suitable for display on a typical desktop or laptop monitor and it may be desirable to convert the document to another format suitable for display on, for example, internet connected televisions and/or portable devices such as cellular or wireless telephones, PDAs, pagers, and/or voice products. The different configuration requirements may be attributable to different display sizes and/or resolutions (see Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50).

Claim 32, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

wherein said archived data comprises microfilm data.

(See Alam at Column 5 Lines 30-35, teaching input format is Tag Image File Format (TIFF) and output format may be in portable document format (PDF). Using the broadest reasonable interpretation the Examiner read the claimed **microfilm data as equivalent to Tag Image File Format (TIFF)**, because the Applicant specification recites, "the scanned microfilm format is TIFF, and the digital format data is in the PDF format" see Applicant disclosure Page 11 Lines 1-2.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching, to includes a means of rendering wherein said archived data comprises microfilm data as taught by Alam; to produce a predictable result as evidence Alam discloses a document may be in a format suitable for display on a typical desktop or laptop monitor and it may be desirable to convert the document to another format suitable for display on, for example, internet connected televisions and/or portable devices such as cellular or wireless telephones, PDAs, pagers, and/or voice products. The different configuration requirements may be attributable to different display sizes and/or resolutions (see Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50).

Claim 33, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

wherein said analyzing said data further comprises converting said microfilm data into a digital format.

(See Alam at Column 5 Lines 30-35, teaching input format is Tag Image File Format (TIFF) and output format may be in portable document format (PDF). Using the broadest reasonable interpretation the Examiner read the claimed **microfilm data as equivalent to** Tag Image File Format (TIFF), because the Applicant specification recites, "the scanned microfilm format is TIFF, and the digital format data is in the PDF format" see Applicant disclosure Page 11 Lines 1-2.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching, to includes a means of rendering wherein said analyzing said data further comprises converting said microfilm data into a digital format as taught by Alam; to produce a predictable result as evidence Alam discloses a document may be in a format suitable for display on a typical desktop or laptop monitor and it may be desirable to convert the document to another format suitable for display on, for example, internet connected televisions and/or portable devices such as cellular or wireless telephones, PDAs, pagers, and/or voice products. The different configuration requirements may be attributable to different display sizes and/or resolutions (see Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50).

Claim 34, Tyan and Bobrow do not teach, but Alam teaches:

presenting said final publication format to a user through a Graphic User Interface (GUI).

(See Alam Column 19, Lines 15-32, and also see Alam Column 20, Lines 5-15, teaching the reformat process using a graphical user interface, when computer system

2302 receives a request from an output device such as PDA 2308 to display a document supplied by server 2306, computer system 2302 may execute process 2500 for converting an input format document to an output format document.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Taylor and Bobrow teaching, to include a means of presenting said final publication format to a user through a Graphic User Interface (GUI) as taught by Alam; to produce a predictable result as evidence Alam discloses a document may be in a format suitable for display on a typical desktop or laptop monitor and it may be desirable to convert the document to another format suitable for display on, for example, internet connected televisions and/or portable devices such as cellular or wireless telephones, PDAs, pagers, and/or voice products. The different configuration requirements may be attributable to different display sizes and/or resolutions (see Alam Column 15, Lines 40-50).

Claims 37-38,

are directed a system to perform the method of claims 32-33 which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 08/21/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 3-4, 7-19 and 21-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Examiner introduces a new line of rejection (see above rejections for details). This office action is a Non-Final Rejection in order to give the applicant sufficient opportunity to response to the new line of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2176

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Quoc A, Tran/
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2176
10/22/2007

/Doug Hutton/
Doug Hutton
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100